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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. P. BAIN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1872. NO. 62.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—RECEIPTS DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Papers, or to remove them from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Devastation by the Storms.

COPENHAGEN, November 16.—Reports of the destruction by the terrible gales of last week continue to be received from sea and land. Several villages in Schleswig and Holstein were destroyed.

BERLIN, November 18.—A number of towns in Pomerania were seriously damaged by the storm which prevailed on the Baltic, and throughout the northern provinces last week.

Suits Brought by Prince Napoleon.

PARIS, November 16.—Prince Napoleon has determined to commence civil suits to recover forty thousand dollars damages from the Prefect and Commissary of Police, who served him with an order for his expulsion from France while visiting M. Richaut, at the residence of the latter.

President Thiers has contributed one thousand francs for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in Boston.

Enormous Damage by the Hurricane in Denmark—Loss of Life Great.

COPENHAGEN, November 18.—Advices from the provinces show that the wreck and ruin caused by the hurricane is enormous. At many ports the sea embankments and drainage works have been demolished. The loss of life is very great. The dam, age done on the island of Falster, known from its fertility as the orchard of Denmark, will exceed a million dollars. The city has sent relief to the inhabitants, and the queen heads the subscription list and presides over the aid association. The Minister of Marine has ordered commandants of Danish vessels and naval stations to give succor to shipwrecked crews along the coasts.

Bismarck Fully Recovered.

BERLIN, November 18.—Dispatches from Varzin announce Bismarck fully recovered from his indisposition.

Exciteme nt in the French Assembly—Thiers Mounts the Tribune.

VERSAILLES, November 18.—In the Assembly today there was an exciting debate over the motion of Count Daguerre censuring Gambetta for his inflamatory speeches in the provinces. On making his motion Changarnier complained of the increasing audacity of the radicals and laxity of the government in dealing with them. He accused Gambetta of entertaining and seeking to spread socialistic ideas. This charge created much excitement in the chamber, and the speaker was called to order. The deputies on the right tried to provoke Gambetta to reply, but he declined, and only shrugged his shoulders. Thiers mounted the tribune in defense of the government. He protested against being placed at the bar as a criminal, and threw out insinuations that he might appeal to the country. He admitted that the speech made by Gambetta at Grenoble was offensive, but claimed that the government was not responsible. The president continued in a commanding attitude, and silence from the house. Deputy Mettetal moved a vote of confidence in the ministry taken. The Assembly stubbornly refused to give priority to Mettetal's motion, but after four divisions of the Chamber on that motion the vote of confidence came up and was adopted by 267 yeas against 117 nays. Half of the deputies absented from voting.

The Pope Gives Audience.

ROME, November 18.—The Pope to-day gave audience to Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, nephew of the Emperor of Russia. The grand duke was accompanied by two generals, and was presented to his holiness by the Russian charge d'affairs.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, November 18.—The Right Honorable John Bright will resume his seat in Parliament at the coming session.

Mr. Bailey, one of the speakers at the Fenian amnesty demonstration at Hyde Park, on Sunday, 10th inst., was fined last week for infringing the regulations for the protection of public parks. His counsel contended that the regulations were not valid, because Parliament has not sanctioned them, and because Parliament has not sanctioned them, and because no appeal was taken to a higher court. At meetings held at Greenwich and Clerkenwell yesterday resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the government in prosecuting Hyde Park speakers.

Eighty members of the London police force have been discharged from service for insubordination. The trouble grew out of the appointment as constable of one who acted as secretary during an effort of the force to secure an increase of pay.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, November 18.—The steamships City of Antwerp, City of Brussels, Minnesota and Celtic have arrived.

LIVERPOOL, November 18.—The steamer Prussian, from Quebec, has arrived.

PLYMOUTH, November 18.—The steamer Westphalia, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 18, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92 5-16@92¾; for account 92 7-16@92½. American securities—5-20s of '65, 90¾; do of '67, 91; 10-40s, 87¾; new 5s, 89¾; Erie shares, 9½; Illinois Central, 96½@96⅝.

FRANKFORT, November 18.—American securities—5-20s of '62, 90¾.

PARIS, November 18.—Rentes 82 francs 82 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 18.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 9 1-16d; middling Orleans 10 9-16d; sales were 12,000 bales, including for speculation and export 2,000 and 2,000 American. Red winter wheat 11s 4d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 29s 3d. Mess pork 79s 6d. Lard 62s 6d. Tallow 45s 6d. Cheese, finest middles 54s 6d; short rib middles 37s. Tallow 45s 3d.

ANTWERP, November 18.—Petroleum—refined 54 francs.

DELIBERATE MURDER.

The Defendant in a Divorce Suit Assassinates a Witness, After Giving Testimony—The Assassin Arrested.

NEW YORK, November 18.—A terrible tragedy was enacted to-day at 49 Pine street, just outside the office of Judge Sutherland, on the third floor. The facts in the case are as follows: Testimony in the suit for divorce of Mrs. King from her husband, James D. King, a lawyer of 140 East Seventeenth street, was being taken before Judge Sutherland. Ambrose C. O'Neill, a detective employed by Mr. King, and his wife, were witnesses in the case. It is said that the evidence of both showed very brutal conduct on the part of King toward his wife. After the case had been adjourned O'Neill left the offices, which are on the third floor, and started down stairs. King followed him, several steps behind. As O'Neill had reached the second floor landing, King drew his pistol and fired three shots in quick succession. The first struck the victim in the small of the back, and must have produced fatal results. Turning his antagonist, as the fatal bullet entered the right breast below the collar bone, about two inches from the middle line, O'Neill walked deliberately into the office of Mr. Quick, on the second floor, sat down in a chair and in the presence of a number of persons said: "I am shot." As soon as the third shot was fired, King ran back into Judge Sutherland's office, and handed the pistol to the judge. He then ran into the inner office and locked himself in, at the same time calling the building. Officer Gibney arrived in a few moments and was forced to break in the door of King's retreat in order to effect his arrest. After an entrance was gained into the room, he found the assassin at work with a razor, and was quietly removed to New street station. The victim was not able to give any account of the shooting, the wound in the lung preventing utterance. The body of the murdered man was taken to New street station, and now lies there, awaiting the action of the coroner.

It is alleged that King killed a man in the Sandwich Islands some time ago, and attempted the life of a respectable citizen of San Francisco at a later date. Groups of men are congregated about the side walks in the vicinity of where the tragedy was enacted, excitedly discussing the frequency of shooting affrays and assassinations in this city. It is feared that an attempt may be made to drag King from his cell and deal summary justice. Both the deceased and the prisoner are said to be wealthy.

THE CENTENNIAL FUND.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Subscribed by Forty Persons—Philadelphia Good for One Million.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—A preliminary business meeting of the Philadelphia Centennial Commission was held to-day to provide for subscriptions to the stock of the Centennial fund, as authorized by act of Congress, the books for which will be opened on Thursday next. The subscription was started in the committee, and in a few minutes sixty members subscribed $100,000. This was speedily extended to government among a few of the committeemen. It is expected that Philadelphia will subscribe more than the quota allotted to the whole State of Pennsylvania, say about one million.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Thurlow Weed is recovering from his recent indisposition.

Chickens are dying by hundreds along the line of the Hudson river. Turkeys, geese and ducks also show signs of the malady, which appears to be assuming the form of a pestilence.

The Swiss residents of New York celebrated by a banquet, Sunday evening, the five hundred and sixty-fifth anniversary of Switzerland's independence.

The coal miners in the vicinity of Philipsburg, Pa., have struck for an increase of ten cents per ton. The operators refuse to accede, and sixteen mines are suspended.

Gen. John F. Sole, a leading criminal lawyer of Memphis, died suddenly Sunday evening of congestion.

The Layton House, at Logansport, Indiana, was badly damaged by fire Sunday night.

The gauge on the Grand Trunk Railway between Sarnia and Port Erie, a distance of two hundred miles, was changed on Sunday from five feet six inches to four feet eight and a half inches.

Thomas McNamara, a policeman, was found dead near the hotel at Tyrrville, on the outskirts of Scranton, Pa., Saturday morning, with his face mashed in and his head cut in several places. The murdered man appeared to be received in trying to ward off the knife of the murderer. McNamara leaves a family.

Taking unofficial returns in Kings, New York, Oswego, Putnam, Rockland and Schoharie counties, and unofficial for the remainder of the State, Grant's majority in New York is 55,581, and Dix's 52,598.

The steamers Iowa and Greece, from Liverpool, arrived at New York last evening.

For the past two weeks a series of gales have occurred on the lakes, and navigators say they have not encountered a longer spell of such violent weather for many years.

The steamship City of London, from Liverpool, arrived at New York last night.

There were three fires in New Orleans yesterday, which destroyed seven buildings, inflicting a loss of $50,000.

A brick building, two hundred by sixty feet, part of the United States barracks at Baton Rouge, La., was accidentally burned yesterday. Loss not stated.

The Centennial Commissioners and Financial Corporators for Tennessee met in Nashville yesterday and organized by appointing Governor J. C. Brown, President, and Col. W. H. Rosser, Secretary. A number of banks were appointed agents to receive subscriptions.

Mr. Handley, Secretary of the Life Assurance Company of America, and John P. Kennard, an old and prominent carpet dealer, died in St. Louis, yesterday, of small-pox.

Grant's majority in Maine, as far as heard from, is 31,539. Returns from twenty small towns and plantations have not been received. The vote cast was the smallest since 1860, and Grant's vote is more than double that of Greeley's.

THE HORSE MALADY.

Still Sweeping Over the Country.

COLUMBUS, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, November 18, 1872.

The horse disease is spreading rapidly. The city appears to be deserted. The street cars have all been withdrawn. It is thought that by to-morrow night there will not be a horse in sight.

SUTTON, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SUTTON, OHIO, November 18, 1872.

The epizootic has made its appearance in our locality. In the different livery stables there are about thirty to forty cases reported; none fatal so far. It is also bad in Mansfield.

CHESTLINE, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHESTLINE, OHIO, November 18, 1872.

The epizootic is extending throughout Crawford county. The livery and sale stables at Bucyrus are all closed in consequence of the disease, and new cases are reported here, at Galion and at various points in the county. No deaths yet reported.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, November 18, 1872.

The epizootic prevails here to such an extent that business is very much obstructed thereby. Few if any horses have died, however, although nearly all are affected. The mules have taken the disease.

MASSILLON, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, NOVEMBER 18, 1872.

The horse disease has brought business to a stand. Every livery stable in the city is closed. All the available ox teams are on the road.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., November 18.—Within the past forty hours the horse malady has spread to an alarming extent, though no fatal results are yet reported.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MALADY IN TENNESSEE ATTRIBUTED TO BARNUM'S MENAGERIE.

NASHVILLE, November 18.—The horse disease spreads slowly, and hopes are entertained that it will not prevail to any great extent in this city. The three street railroads in the city stopped their cars to-day, more as a precautionary measure than one of necessity, the companies desiring to give their horses time to rest and recuperate. The express and transfer companies are using ox teams. The diseases prevails in Gliss, Rutherford, Maury and Davidson counties, and at sundry other points where there is much transportation. Cases have exhibited, and as that show came from an infected point, the introduction of the disease here into localities is attributed to it. Prices of hauling have been advanced, and street transportation will be limited until the panic is over.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, November 18.—Nearly one hundred deaths among horses have resulted from the epizootic. The bad weather of the past few days, it is thought, has increased the fatality. The streets today are almost entirely empty of horses. The street car service is now being carried on by gangs numbers of oxen daily, and they have taken the place of horses. Some of the railroads have resumed the delivering of freight.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS, November 18.—The epizootic has made its appearance here to-night in a mild form, similar to that in New York and other eastern cities, but as stable room has been prepairing for it, forty-six, it is hoped it will not assume a malignant type.

YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI.

CINCINNATI, November 18.—Specials from Lexington, Ky., say the epizootic has broken out there badly, and a Richmond, Ind., special says it appeared there to-day. At Delaware, O., every stable is affected.

Effect of the Horse Disease in the Iron Regions.

[From the Allentown Chronicle.]

The pig iron furnaces along the valley have none of them a very large stock of iron ore on hand, and if the horse disease continues for any length of time, so that work at the ore beds cannot be prosecuted, there will be a blowing out of some stacks or a slack in running all. Out at Alburtis, day before yesterday, Mr. Weaver sending the animal to undertake labor, to organize that department. All who have come in official contact with you bear witness to the efficiency with which the service of organizing and managing the affairs of the office have been conducted. In the new field of labor laid out for yourself you take with you the best wishes for a year of similar industry and success, and the confidence that you cannot fail. I thank you heartily for the kind words expressed in your letter of resignation toward me personally and my administration of the office intrusted to me by the people, to whom I shall ever be grateful.

With high regard, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

To Hon. H. B. BRISTOW, Solicitor General United States.

APPOINTMENT.

Levi E. Dudley has been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Mexico.

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The first volume of the census report is now printed and ready for binding. It is expected that the distribution of copies will be authorized in the course of a fortnight.

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The Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department now employs over eight hundred persons, and is engaged day and night in printing fractional currency and internal revenue stamps under the recent act of Congress.

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The Supreme Court to-day decided the celebrated Cherokee land case in favor of Joy, the purchaser of the lands from the Sirke, holding that as the United States had notenforced the forfeiture against the Indians for taking part in the rebellion, the title could not be impaired by its entry and occupation by settlers whose title is declared void.

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Under an order from the Board of Public Works a large force of laborers was placed at work this evening to remove the railroad track running from First street west to the Schuylkill river. No interference with the track was entirely removed. No threats, intimidation, or attempts at resistance on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio officials were made. This removes the track formerly immediately in front of the eastern entrance to the Capitol grounds.

CASUALTIES.

Railroad Brakeman Instantly Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., November 18, 1872.

A brakeman on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, named Frank Ames, was instantly killed near Freedom, Ohio, yesterday, by falling from the top of a freight car on his track.

Miner Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, OHIO, November 18, 1872.

A miner named John Kenimer was fatally injured on Saturday last by a fall of coal in Willow coal mine. He died the same evening.

A Pittsburgher Suffocated by Gas.

COLUMBUS, O., November 18.—Two men passengers here, sought shelter in the boiler house of a blast furnace last night, and this morning one of the men, supposed to be from Pittsburgh, having been suffocated by gas, and the other insensible from the same cause. Thomas started down the river from Pittsburgh some time ago on a coal boat, and while he sprained his arm and was discharged at Cincinnati, and it is supposed was pedestrianating home.

CRIMES.

A Policeman Kills His Assailant.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18.—Three men assailed a policeman here to-day, and the officer killed one of his assailants named Jno. Garrity.

Abortionist Rosenzweig Awarded a New Trial.

NEW YORK, November 18.—A full bench of the Supreme Court to-day unanimously set aside the conviction of Rosenzweig, the famous abortionist, who was sentenced last November to seven years imprisonment for the murder of Alice Bowlsby, and making her remains in a trunk for transportation from the city, and ordered a new trial. Rosenzweig will be brought immediately to this city.

Defrauding the Revenue.

BOSTON, November 18.—A special term of the United States District Court commenced here today, Judge Lowell presiding, for the trial of the cases of the United States against Wm. F. Weld & Co., in which the defendants are charged with defrauding the government of a large amount of revenue. The amount claimed by the government is $1,430,990, and the alleged frauds cover a period of upward of five years.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1872, 7 P. M.

The barometer will fall in the Northwest and thence to Indiana and Michigan, with southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and occasional light snow to-morrow from the Ohio valley to the Gulf coast. Falling barometer to-morrow, with cloudy weather and southwesterly winds, veering to northwesterly on the lower lakes, with clearing, partly cloudy weather and southwesterly winds, extending with increasing cloudiness to the New England and Middle States. In the South Atlantic States, northerly to easterly winds and partly cloudy weather.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 18, 1872.

ANOTHER INSURANCE COMPANY GOES UNDER.

The Washington Fire Insurance Company of this city has suspended, owing to their losses by the Boston fire. The President says they cannot pay more than fifty cents on the dollar.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

The annual meeting of the friends of the missions of the Methodist Church was held to-day in the Central Methodist Church.

Philadelphia Much Concerned About Its Fire Department.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade of this city, this evening, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to confer with the Mayor, City Council and Fire Commissioners, with reference to the efficiency of the paid fire department. It was argued that reorganization was necessary and a change of location indispensable. There is at present considerable opposition to the working of the department.

The Sturges Will Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., November 18, 1872.

The District Court will, to-morrow, commence the trial of the contested Sturges will case, with some of the ablest legal talent in Ohio, including Judge Rodney Mott, Hon. F. Perry. About sixty thousand dollars are involved.

Hon. John Sherman leaves for Washington to-morrow. His friends remained behind, but will follow in two or three weeks.

Earthquake Shock in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., November 18.—A severe shock of earthquake occurred here this afternoon about two o'clock. It began with a sort of explosion, followed by trembling and shaking, which lasted about ten seconds. Buildings rocked violently and the shock was plainly perceptible to people walking in the streets. Its apparent course was from west to east. Telegraph operators at Contoocook and Warner report the same shock there.

A Diamond Mining Party Attacked by Indians.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, November 18.—A private letter from New Mexico, from the Salt Lake diamond expedition, report the party driven from the diamond grounds by the Ute Indians, and a fight imminent. The party claim to have made valuable locations. They call for machinery to work the grounds.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Reduction of Revenue Officials.

An Entirely New Plan Maturing

Dispensing with Assessors and Substituting Stamps.

House Appropriation Committee.

Members of Congress Assembling.

Prospect for a Spring Session.

The Pending Steamboat Law.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1872.

Reduction of the Revenue Officials.

The consolidation of the internal revenue districts and the reduction of the force of assessors and collectors, directed by the tariff-tax bill of last session, is not likely to be effected by January 1st, the time named in the act. A plan is now maturing in the internal revenue office by which the system of collecting the revenue will be essentially changed, and it is believed both economy and efficiency more fully secured than by merely diminishing the present force employed. It is contemplated to dispense entirely with assessors and substitute therefor stamps, the sale of which would be intrusted to collectors, and ultimately to a small number of officers specially appointed for this duty. The present force of supervisors and gaugers would secure the honest execution of the law, and the entire internal revenue would be collected from the sale of stamps. Commissioner Douglass strongly favors the system thus generally outlined, and it will be early brought to the attention of Congress, with the expectation that an act may be passed which will make more effective and permanent the reduction of expense than that authorized by the recent law. The saving in dispensing with assessors alone would be over six million dollars annually.

Meeting of the Appropriation Committee.

The first meeting of the House Appropriation Committee will be held to-morrow. Though a quorum has not arrived, Gen. Garfield will present his ideas of expediting business. The Treasury Department is further behind with the preparation of estimates than it has been for several years past, and this bids fair to impede the work of the committee. The question of revising the laws making permanent appropriations will be considered by the committees of each house. By the showing of the Treasury for this year about four hundred millions of dollars are now appropriated by statutes, and do not pass under the scrutiny of Congress. The idea of General Garfield is to remit a large part of the sum to the annual examination of Congress, and to place it in the regular appropriation bills.

Congressmen Assembling.

Senators and Representatives are coming in town though as yet but few Representatives, and those for special committee duty, have appeared. Senator Chandler returned to-day from Michigan. Senator Harlan is expected to-morrow, and among others who are already here are Senators Cole, Windom, Osborne, Pomeroy, Stockton and Wilson, also Hoar of Massachusetts, and Edmunds, of Vermont. The House will meet with nearly three thousand bills on its files, while the Senate has about one-third as many.

Prospect for a Spring Session.

The influence for a spring session of the Forty-third Congress is becoming plainly manifest, and the *Star* this evening says it is almost unavoidable, since the necessary business cannot possibly be transacted during the short session.

The Steamboat Law.

The Treasury Department has concluded to present no new steamboat bill, but to ask for the passage of a brief supplemental act supplying some of the oversights in the text of the law as it now stands. A section is needed prescribing duties for assistant inspectors. As the law now stands those officers have no duties, and a salary is paid them, but no duties are assigned them. This is a fair indication of the character of the bill to be offered.

Pension Agent at Louisville.

The President has appointed Colonel R. M. Kelly, of Kentucky, pension agent at Louisville. He was for a number of years after the war in the internal revenue service, and ranked here at the department as one of the best assessors in the country. He is regarded as one of the best representatives of the Union element in his State.

Religious Difficulty Adjusted.

The difficulty between the city pastors and Young Men's Christian Association, relative to the public Sunday evening services conducted by the latter, has been adjusted by a compromise, by which the pastors approve a plan that the services shall continue, but shall be held at such hours, as far as possible, as will not interfere with regular church services. A proposition to this effect came from the Association, and was accepted by the pastors in a meeting today, after considerable discussion and plainly expressed objections to rival services by the Association.

WASHINGTON, November 18, 1872.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACCEPTANCE OF GEN. BRISTOW'S RESIGNATION.

The following is the President's letter accepting the resignation of Solicitor General Bristow:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, November 15, 1872.

DEAR SIR: In accepting your resignation of the office of Solicitor General to-day allow me to express to you the regret I feel at severing official relations with one who has done his part with so much zeal and ability. Being the first Solicitor General under the government of the United States, it has been your privilege, by reconciling with assiduous labor, to organize that department. All who have come in official contact with you bear witness to the efficiency with which the service of organizing and managing the affairs of the office have been conducted. In the new field of labor laid out for yourself you take with you the best wishes for a year of similar industry and success, and the confidence that you cannot fail. I thank you heartily for the kind words expressed in your letter of resignation toward me personally and my administration of the office intrusted to me by the people, to whom I shall ever be grateful.

With high regard, your obedient servant,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

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City Official Charged with Fraud.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 18.—The Board of Aldermen to-night commenced the investigation of the charges of fraud and malfeasance in office against George W. Levi, Chief of the Fire Department. One witness swore he did not receive money which the pay rolls showed had been drawn for him. The investigation was adjourned until to-morrow.

The Woman Suffrage Test Case.

ROCHESTER, November 18.—Warrants have been issued for the inspectors of election who received the ballots of Susan B. Anthony and friends. The examination in the case of Miss Anthony has been postponed by agreement to 29th inst. She says she is pleased to have her case brought properly before the courts.

Election Results in Arkansas Undecided.

LITTLE ROCK, November 18.—The Reform Republicans are holding a meeting to-night, claiming the election of the Reform State ticket. A few days since the Republicans fired cannon in honor of the election of their ticket. Both parties still claim the State.

IRON MANUFACTURE.

New Furnaces in Pennsylvania.

Unprecedented Demand for the Product.

Development of Our Resources—England Must Draw Her Supplies from Us—America to be Known as the Iron World.

A special correspondent of the New York *Times* has been making a tour through the iron districts of Eastern and Central Pennsylvania, and under date of Reading, 11th inst., gives a very interesting account of what he saw and heard. He sees in the demand at present being made upon the iron furnaces of Pennsylvania abundant evidence of the material advancement of the country at large. He says:

"At the present time there is being made in this State more iron than is produced by all the combined furnaces of England and continent of Europe, and every ton of raw pig-metal that finds its way to the forge is run from the native ore in the United States. This is a fact, which, above all America's many noteworthy strides, is the most unprecedented in the annals of its history. The traveler having occasion to pass through the valleys of Eastern Pennsylvania cannot fail to note the wonderful business being done. Through these great belts of coal, iron ore, and limestone country is where at least three-fourths of our iron is manufactured. Upon the tracts owned by the well-to-do people in that section iron ore is found in one field and limestone in another. Along the mountain sides adjoining the premises they mine coal, and rushing down from the hill tops is a large stream of water. A railroad finds its way along the borders, and for pastime these Pennsylvanians build furnaces, and along with their usual crops of wheat, oats and corn they turn out pig iron by way of variety at the rate of one or two hundred tons per day.

Furnaces are going up in all parts of the iron and limestone country, he says, and the expression, 'a furnace every five miles,' is common throughout the region which he traversed. All the furnaces hidden away among the lofty hills and along the streams and railways are "roaring, and smoking, and blowing, and smelting, and moulding bars of pig iron, night and day, to their fullest capacities," yielding a golden harvest to the "iron agriculturists." Great as is the production, it does not exceed the demand. The correspondent continues:

"When England shipped iron to this country our resources were able to supply about seven-tenths of our natural demand. Now, England ships no iron to this country; our natural demand is very nearly double that of a year ago, so readily can be seen the immense trade in prospect, when the fact is considered that our previously unfathomed wealth and the iron-ore mines of England are all old and well worn. In the chief iron districts of the Kingdom, ore and coal, and labor was to be had at very little cost. Now, the opposite is the case. Native ore is extremely rare, and labor sought to be had at advanced rates. England now receives most of its ore from Spain. But these ill results English furnaces and coal is smelted by English labor the first cost of the material is from 50 to 75 per cent. above the original cost of produce. The average first cost of iron in England is only as much if not more than it is in this country. At one time the English smelted ore and produced iron by the ton of $11 per ton; since the cost may reach as high as $18 or $20. They might compete with America at that price, but the ore and has not sufficient iron for her own consumption. It is not generally known; but for the first time in the history of the country America has shipped iron to England with advantage. The increased demand has produced an advance in the wages of the laws of trade. The Prussian war, extension of development of railway lines, and the like, the stocking and reralling of old lines, have been the direct means of bringing about the increased demand. In America the latter ends were sought at the same. The era of new railroads has apparently set in. Take the country along the iron belts and spike to the sills. The people of nearly every hale are for having the principal line of railway or important railroad highways among them. New manufacturing companies are daily being organized; mills are being built over everything, and the cry in all directions is increasing; manufactured iron is gradually displacing wood and stone; but, above all these, our old natural friend, the forge fire, is the one that feeds and accompaniments are going down. We are progressing in this country very fast as regards rails can be made in the United States of the finest quality, and I see no reason now why the iron trade should not continue for a development until the capacities of the State have been doubled. As to our supply of coal, it is pointed as the coal fields of Schuylkill and Lehigh. In nearly every State new mines are being developed, and in almost every case an accompanying discovery of coal is announced. Where the furnaces will eventually find the way in Western Virginia, thence to Texas, and in time we may look to the Territories of the great West for our most valuable pig metals. As England's produce decreases ours will increase, and the day will eventually come, when America will furnish that country fully one-half of its consumption."

As to the future of this great and growing business the *Times* correspondent says:

"With no other epoch in the history of the iron business of America can be associated such encouraging results. Furnace after furnace is being built along the railway lines of the Lehigh, Schuylkill and Lehigh valleys, and the industry in this branch of business is considered the most profitable known. To build a score of furnaces, men of known integrity and experience are looked for, and the supply of all their immediate neighborhoods. Everybody is about employed at the present time, and everybody seems to be in the enjoyment of the most prosperous times ever known. During the panic of 1857 many of the late rebellion they never made as much money as they do now.

It is verily the golden moments of the 'Iron Age' of Pennsylvania. The protective tariff laws cannot be assigned as the reason for the present activity. manufacturers predict iron shipments to England with the regularity of sailing of steamships from the ports. This year's produce of iron will exceed that of next year's by fully a million tons, and if the producing capacities continue in proportion with their present increase, the following years will swell the figure by two or three millions more. The coal, lumber, oil, agricultural and manufacturing interests are thus hopefully lined to the iron trade and son. The wonderful strides of this giant branch of America's trade forms a new epoch in our history, and fills present aggregate of the nation's wealth in its development until the whole country is distinguished as the iron land of mankind by the significant title of the Iron World."

Philadelphia Postmaster.

[From the Sunday Republic.]

The contest between the different aspirants for the postmastership of Philadelphia has come to say, to some of bitterness or personalities, all reports of journalists who would like to incite disturbances among the Republican rank and file, to the contrary notwithstanding. The principal opposition to Mr. Furness comes from his own friends, who were determined, if possible, to gain their point, but they entered into the fight with no bad feelings towards each other, or towards their respective candidates, satisfied that of those who desired the appointment either would be satisfactory. Mr. Furness would gracefully acquiesce in whatever decision the President would make, and Mr. Harry is the businessman Harmer waited on the President, and after interview he again assured that the civil service rules would be observed, and Senator Cameron was also equally satisfied that a gentleman in the position would be selected. Taken altogether, there is no doubt, however capable and popular he might be. The information has been received from the friends of the different candidates, but as Mr. Harmer had asked the President not to make any selection until the Philadelphia delegation had time to express their views upon the matter had been heard, they thought best to go to Washington.

"SOVEREIGN REMEDIES."

Superstitious Cures for Physical Ailments.

[From Appleton's Journal.]

In spite of the boasted enlightment of the nineteenth century, and in the face of the signal advance of medical science, the number of superstitious remedies still in use among the common people—especially those of old country extraction—is surprisingly great. A few of them will not be without interest.

Among the oldest of the "sovereign remedies," donated to the world by superstition, is a charm for the ague. It consists of the following words, which are to be written on paper, then solemnly read, the paper finally to be folded, knotted, and nevermore opened:

"When Jesus saw ye cross, whereon history should be crucified. His body shook, and ye Jewes asked Him had He the ague? He answered and said: 'Whoever keepeth this in mind or writing shall not be troubled with fever or ague,' so Lord help Thy servant trusting in Thee."

If it were not the fact that a slight exercise of religious faith was here demanded, together with the possession of sufficient educational qualifications to read the words of the charm, this remedy would probably be immediately hailed throughout the length and breadth of Hoosierdom, for it calls for very little work, and no expense.

Another remedy for the same disease is more tangible, if not quite so pleasant to the palate. It is nothing more nor less than to take a spider, the larger the better, envelop it with a coating of dough or preserved fruit, and then swallow the bolus. Its virtue is said to be so great that the inhabitants of the Emerald Isle are credited with its use at the present day; as also of the following, which is said to be quite as certain in its effects—and it is no doubt is—to the insect—which is to put it into a bottle; that is then corked tight and buried. As the insect dies, the disease will leave the patient, who will soon entirely recover.

Such a remedy is certainly preferable to the one preceding it, or to eating a large slice of bread, on which candle-snuff has been spread with butter and molasses, a popular prescription in some parts of England, and which is made more effective if the bread was thrown on wheat, oats and corn that they might chew it during the ceremony.

Many of us have heard of dock-leaf as being a cure for nettle stings; and boys who use it say, while rubbing it on the place stung:

"Nettle in—dock out,
Dock in—nettle out"—

without being aware that it is spoken of by the Latin poet Horace, who says:

"Thou biddest me that I should love another
All freshly new, and let Cressede go.
If I'th not in power, love I can no go bind
And though I might yet would I not so;
But each thou pray'st of Cressede to find
Nettle in, dock out; now this, now that, Pandare!
Now foule fall her for thy woe that care."

To drive away a charm, Devonshire folks are said to bind a piece of snake skin on the opposite side of the body affected. Somerset folks are happy in the enjoyment of the most prosperous times ever known. During the prevalence of cholera in the late rebellion they never made as much money as they do now.

It is verily the golden moments of the 'Iron Age' of Pennsylvania. The protective tariff laws cannot be assigned as the reason for the present activity. manufacturers predict iron shipments to England with the regularity of sailing of steamships from the ports. This year's produce of iron will exceed that of next year's by fully a million tons, and if the producing capacities continue in proportion with their present increase, the following years will swell the figure by two or three millions more. The coal, lumber, oil, agricultural and manufacturing interests are thus hopefully lined to the iron trade and son. The wonderful strides of this giant branch of America's trade for

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1872.

THE Forty-third Congress will contain one colored Senator and six colored Representatives, all of whom are said to be intelligent and educated, and capable of filling their several positions with credit.

AS a step toward the resumption of specie payments in the shortest possible time, it is stated that a proposition is being entertained by the Treasury Department for remodeling the National Banking law, providing for the calling in of all national bank notes, and the issue in their stead of legal tenders; while, in lieu of the bank receiving ninety per cent. on their stocks deposited, as at present, they are to receive a hundred per cent. in legal tenders, the banks being required to keep on hand certain amounts of specie, to be increased from time to time until specie payments can be conveniently resumed by the government and the banks.

ALTHOUGH the Constitutional Convention was in session only a few days, enough is known of the temper concerning special legislation to render it certain that if this evil is not cut up, root and branch, it will not be because their exists not the disposition to do it. A very general feeling exists in favor of legislating by general laws, and of relegating to the people absolute control over their domestic affairs in counties, cities and boroughs, and to courts and other bodies very many things which the Legislature is now asked to grant through special legislation. The only danger is that the reform will be pressed too far, and more attempted than will be found practicable in experience; but it is satisfactory to know that so healthy a sentiment pervades the convention.

IMMEDIATELY after the close of the North Carolina campaign a good deal was said concerning the intention of MERRIMAN, the coalition candidate for Governor, to contest the election of CALDWELL, the Republican candidate, on the ground of fraud at the polls. If such a purpose was at any time entertained, it has since been finally relinquished. The Legislature of the State was to have assembled yesterday at noon, and inasmuch as no formal notice had up to that time been given as to a contest for the Executive chair, Governor CALDWELL unquestionably took his seat without opposition. There will probably, however, be an exciting contest over the election of a successor to United States Senator POOL. The Democratic majority on joint ballot is fourteen.

IT is gratifying to note that, notwithstanding there are a few Bourbon journals North and South, which habitually reflect the opinion in the accomplished order of things, yet as a general thing the Southern people are rapidly breaking away from these unwise, backward looking counsellors, and are beginning to make up their minds that peace and justice will be more likely to come to them from GRANT'S administration than could have accrued from GREELEY'S; and hence are gradually drawing forward to the support of the government, and the final acceptance of those methods of reconstruction which the people in their wisdom and patriotism have established. There really seems a probability that by the time of PRESIDENT GRANT'S second election we shall have measurably become a united and harmonious people.

BRAVE little Delaware is of those who believe that States, like individuals, may rise on stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things. She proposes to make her late Republican victory tell on the future as well as the present. The existing State Constitution, as is well known, contains many provisions at variance with the general sentiment and spirit of the age—among them the whipping post, imprisonment for debt, an absurd imposition known as the "taxed to aid" with other features of a like effete and antediluvian character. A movement is on foot looking to the calling of a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of revising the organic law, abolishing these relics of an outgrown past, and of placing the State in harmony with the ideas and practice of modern civilization. The list of needed reforms is long; but the same enlightened intelligence which lately lifted her over from the Democratic to the Republican side of the column, will undoubtedly enable her to complete successfully the work of regeneration thus promisingly begun.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in California, which, should it be pushed to a successful conclusion, will not only remove the obstacles which have hitherto prevented the introduction of greenbacks into the Pacific States as a general circulating medium, but will also go far toward restoring the national currency to par value in coin. The proposition looks to the securing of such an amendment to the National Gold Bank law as will authorize the establishment of banks with five millions of capital; the effect of which would be to retire from circulation and put upon the market as cash gold one sixty millions out of the eighty millions of gold now employed in the business of the Pacific States. Such a step would more than double the present supply of cash gold in the market, and to that degree aid in bringing about a satisfactory solution of the vexed problem of the currency. The most noticeable feature of the movement is that the proposition is said to emanate from the Bank of California, a gigantic monetary institution which has heretofore controlled the money market of that entire region, and uniformly exerted its power for the exclusion of the national currency.

CONSIDERING how, for six months, General GRANT was held up to the country as a tyrant, and as one so utterly unfit to be President that if he was not defeated the country would surely go to ruin, it is interesting to notice how all this has ceased since the election, and how satisfied everybody is with his re-election. It is a curious commentary on our American politics, and should cause people to fortify themselves with moderation against the next spasm. Those gentlemen who, with SCHURZ, SUMNER, TRUMBULL and GREELEY, so resolutely and persistently sounded the alarm against GRANT can reflect at their leisure—and this, it is presumed, they are doing—on the probable estimate the people have of them and their teachings. Will they confess their error—admit that they raised a false cry—or persist in it? So far as the country is concerned, it matters little what the gentlemen named do; but as relating to themselves as public men the question seems worthy of attention. It is presumed that it will not escape them how powerless they are—as men, however exalted their positions, ever will be, when they are actuated by envy and take up arms for personal revenge. Of them all, Mr. SUMNER will doubtless take the lesson and the rebuke hardest; and of him it can be said that of all men his humiliation will give the greatest degree of satisfaction.

HIRAM POWERS, the sculptor, has made a contribution to what may perhaps be designated as the fire literature of the period, in the shape of a letter in which he expresses his belief that it is possible to make a city virtually fire-proof, without any great extra expense. He affirms that although there have been frequent fires in the city of Florence, Italy, during his thirty-six years' residence in it, not a single building has been consumed, except a theater, and that was not entirely destroyed. Rooms, full of goods, he says, have been heated like ovens by the ignited material, but as the floors above and below were all covered by thin brick tiles, the combustibles burned without ventilation, in consequence of which the fire could not gather flame. He says that the secret of fire-proof building to be this: make it impossible for the flames to ascend through the floors or up the stairway, which can be accomplished by laying a flooring of the thinnest sheet iron over the joists, if the floors and stairs are of wood, and placing the wood upon that, and sheeting the stairs with the same material. In case of fire the combustion will go on so slowly that discovery is certain to be in time to prevent any great calamity. The best flooring, however, as well as the best roofing is, he states, hard burned brick tiles. When floors of this kind are covered with several thicknesses of paper, and then carpeted, no one, he affirms, can distinguish the slightest difference between their temperature and that of wood floors. He does not insure his own house, being perfectly satisfied that it is not combustible.

IN many things of late, the United States has set an example which nations that boast of an older and profounder civilization are wisely making preparations to follow. It is likely that the Treaty of Washington will eventually inaugurate throughout Christendom the principle of the settlement of international disputes by pacific arbitration; while in the domain of science, or rather in its practical application to the every day concerns of trade, commerce and productive industry, the great interest manifested by European governments in the meteorological signal service system of the United States, and the measures which some of them have on foot for its introduction among their own people, show the quickening influence exercised by the young Republic of the West upon some of the most ancient empires of the earth. So, too, the respectful request of the Austrian monarch for a complete representation of the American public school system at the forthcoming universal Exposition at Vienna, is another gratifying evidence of the teaching power of the United States upon the best intelligence of the Old World. Last, but not least, it now appears that the researches and discoveries of AGASSIZ during the recent HASSLER expedition, which was sent out under the auspices of the Government Coast Survey, has incited the British Admiralty to dispatch an expedition on a scientific circumnavigation of the globe. The *personnel* of the expedition embraces a full scientific staff, composed of some of the most eminent living savans, while the whole is under the immediate direction of the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty, the vessel set apart for the purpose being fitted out with a magnificent collection of scientific apparatus. The voyage is expected to consume between three and four years. It is difficult to overestimate the great benefits which science must derive from an expedition like this, and it is matter for solid satisfaction on the part of our own country that the instructive results of its own ventures in a similar, if less extensive field, should have suggested the undertaking.

FIGHTING FIRE.

Public interest in what may be called the fire question continues as lively as ever. It is not only unabated but gives no sign of early abatement, in spite of the infinite quantities of breath and ink and paper which have been expended upon the discussion of the subject since the Boston catastrophe. Notwithstanding the excitement produced and the universal sympathy awakened by the great conflagrations in Chicago and the Northwest last year, it is certain now, if it was not so before, that those fearful calamities failed to make upon the popular mind of the country the impression which they were adapted to make. If one may thus distinguish, their impression was moral or even religious rather than intellectual. Though the Chicago catastrophe in its details enabled us, as we had never done before, to comprehend the destructive power which slumbers on every hearth, in every lamp, and in every lit-tle match, and to realize fully the peril to which property and life in cities are thus constantly exposed, the tendency of much of the discussion to which the calamity gave rise was to lull people into security by convincing them, or at least making them suspect, that the peculiarities of the city just destroyed had been such as to strip its misfortune of the character of a warning example. But none of these peculiarities, whether real or fancied, existed in the beautifully substantial city lately reduced to ashes, and the inhabitants of all the great cities appear to be really trying to grasp the full import of the peril so terribly laid bare at their feet. Nearly every paper published in an American city bears evidence that at least some of the people are at last thoroughly aware of the indisputable fact that, in anticipation of the outbreak of fire in certain quarters, there is no agency for its prompt extinguishment or arrest upon which they can rely with reasonable confidence. The fact places them in the face of a new and imminent danger. Recalling their former tendencies on an alarm of fire, they feel that the chances of successful resistance which then reduced anxiety to a minimum, have shifted to the other side or become dependent on circumstances beyond human control, and making calculation impossible. Hence the news, papers are full of suggestions with reference to the measures required to meet this freshly revealed terror.

It is, however, painfully manifest, from the variety and tenor of these suggestions, that great vagueness of view prevails as to the best method to be applied. A multitude of writers and speakers refer to the MANSARD roof as the chief, if not the sole cause, of the Boston disaster, and in the avoidance of that style of architecture they see the means of avoiding future disasters of the same kind. And, indeed, the notion appears to be almost universal that the construction of houses in cities in a fire-proof style affords the only trustworthy guaranty of reasonable immunity from desolating conflagration. But parts of every house in this climate must consist of materials which are combustible, and even if the entire building were fire proof the contents of the house would still afford ample lodging for and nourishment to the enemy. And it must now be plain to all that when a fire has gained a certain headway, no houses, of whatever they may be built, are able to resist its force.

It is, therefore, rather remarkable this in the multitudinous editorials and communications called forth by the Boston calamity, so little has been said about the necessity of a more efficient fire department. Attention has already, in the COMMERCIAL, been directed to the completeness of the arrangements by which fires in London are almost always confined to the buildings in which they originate, and we also mentioned a few days ago the military organization and perfect instruction and drill of the Berlin firemen as being well worthy of inquiry. We have since seen an article from the Illinois *State Journal*, in which the writer scoffs the idea that any other means of agency than adequate provision for putting out fires will ever prevent the occurrence of disastrous conflagrations in cities. So long, he says, as we have no engines that throw a strong stream of water, and not a mere miser sprinkle, upon the highest roofs, every house more than fifty feet high ought to have a cistern (to be filled by a forcing pump), by opening which the entire house could be flooded. But more important than all, this writer insists, is a body of firemen regularly drilled and exercised to work with military precision and promptitude. In Berlin the mastery of conflagrations is reduced to a regular science. The firemen are not trained for mere parade marching, but must perform the most difficult gymnastic exercises, and their judgment is cultivated to discern the best way of encountering the fire in any given case. They undergo practical trials just as the Prussian officers and soldiers do in their field maneuvers. All probable and improbable possibilities that might occur at a conflagration are gone through with theoretically and practically, so that when they arrive at the scene of real action, every one at a glance comprehends the situation, and is able to concentrate his strength upon the point where it will be most effective. As a skillful commander, with a rapid glance over the battle field, perceives where he can best meet the enemy's attack, so a competent officer of firemen ought to be able to discover at once how he may most successfully arrest the progress of the flames—whether water is still sufficient, or the destruction of houses may be necessary.

The importance of such instruction and training will be appreciated by every one who read of the dallying and indecision which marked the conduct of the Boston firemen when it became a question whether or not powder should be used in their work.

MOST readers of middle age probably remember the shock with which they first learned that the story of WILLIAM TELL and the Apple, which had charmed them in boyhood, rested, after all, on no trustworthy historical foundation. They had first read is as a narrative of well attested facts, and the allegation of its purely fictitious character was received with like a charge impugning the veracity of persons to them almost sacred. Even readers more mature in age and understanding, calling to mind the evidence by which the legend was supported, could not help feeling some alarm for the authenticity of still more important narrations, if such evidence was to be set aside as insufficient. They pointed to the well known tower, and the well known spring, and these proofs were sustained by monuments which were said to have been erected soon after the event that they commemorated. But though some of the Swiss battled gallantly for the truth of the story, the skeptics won the day. They showed that the monuments in question were either quite modern or of wholly doubtful age, and GESSLER himself, who performs so important a part in the legend, was proved to be a merely mythical character. Then the utter silence of the old chroniclers concerning TELL, when describing events which would make mention of him inevitable, the story of the apple was true, could not be satisfactorily explained away. But the most damaging circumstance in connection with the Swiss story is the fact that precisely the same legend, only the names of the hero and his oppressor being different, is found in the fabulous history of other countries. Thus Denmark has its TELL in the famous archer, PALNATOKE, and England has its TELL in the no less celebrated WILLIAM of Cloudesley. And now, the story having lately become the subject of discussion in the continental and English newspapers, a contributor to *Notes and Queries* steps forward and proves that Scotland was the scene of event and the same story. In the Scottish legend, a young man named M'Cahon unfortunately, while hunting, killed a dog belonging to the King. MALCOLM CANMORE, who, in his wrath, condemned the hunter to death by the halter. On the way to the place of execution, a woman with a child in her arms rushed from the woods into the midst of the party escorting the delinquent, and threw herself at the King's feet, begging the life of her husband. Failing to move the King's heart, she flung her arms round her husband's neck and declared she would die with him. Thereupon one of the King's attendants, wishing to second the wife's petition, said it was a pity to hang so excellent a marksman, whereupon all the other incidents of the familiar story took place precisely as they are given in the legend of TELL and GESSLER.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The lumber business of Chicago, during the season about to close, increased eight per cent, over that of 1871, and ten per cent, over that of 1870. The trade gives occupation to two hundred firms. Last year, 1,240,000,000 feet of lumber were received, which, with laths and shingles, constitute a business amounting to $21,400,000, and handling stuff that would fill a train of cars 600 miles long.

The preliminary surveys for a railroad from Tripoli, on the Syrian coast, to Bagdad, are about to be undertaken. The line will have an aggregate length of five hundred and fifty miles, traversing the country by way of Palmyra and Mesopotamia, and crossing the Euphrates and Tigres rivers in its route; forming an important connection between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf.

The American National Institute of Architects is now convened at Cincinnati. It is to be hoped that their united wisdom will contribute something really valuable to the great architectural questions of the day.

The annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will be held at Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday and Thursday of the present week.

A resident of Terre Haute, Indiana, recently received by mail a pocket Bible that he had lost while serving in the army during McClellan's peninsula campaign in 1862.

The Silk Association of the United States, recently formed as a board of trade to strengthen the silk industries in this country, held their first quarterly meeting on the 13th instant, in New York. The various interests of the trade were well represented.

The custom of settling differences by arbitration instead of by war, is likely to become general, now that the United States has so successfully set the example. Turkey and Montenegro now propose to terminate their boundary difficulties in this sensible way.

"Wood carpeting" is said to be coming into use. There is nothing new in it, as any person may see who will take a walk in the autumnal forest and observe the rich wood carpet that leaves there.

Mr. Lowe, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposes to modify the British customs so as to make the duty on alcoholic beverages ad valorem, instead of being as now according to their strength. Under such a scheme high wines would pay a low tax, and Lowe's wines a high tax.

A statement of the gross earning of the leading railroads during the past month shows the large sum of $9,051,964, against $7,603,286 compared with those of the same month last year. The earnings of the same roads for the first ten months of the calendar year amount to $72,997,649, against $62,788,291 compared with the same time in 1871.

The Morcerata Hymenoptera are killing the pine trees of Michigan. They are a new kind of wasp.

A woman at Norwich, Conn., was awakened three times on the night of the Boston fire, by dreaming that she heard the fire alarm bells at that city, where she lived for several years.

At the recent Convention of Western Steamboat Engineers, Col. Merrill recommended the establishment of a system of lights and buoys on Western waters; that no more bridges be commenced over any navigable river until the plans of the builder be approved by the Secretary of War; that down boats should whistle first in meeting an ascending steamer; and the construction of a light draft iron hull smug boat, and the same character of a dredge boat, for the Lower Ohio.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company is making preparation for the winter snows. Five hundred men are now employed on the mountain division, of whom two hundred and twenty five are engaged on the snow sheds. One hundred miles of snow fences have been put up, and several miles of sheds. The level of the track has also been raised for fifteen miles or more, and other improvements made.

The driest of all dried apples in the country is in the possession of a Kentucky family. It was given by a soldier by his betrothed just before he entered the revolutionary army, and after carrying it through all that war, he returned and married the donor, and the apple has been kept as a family heir-loom ever since.

All the steamers plying between this country and Europe are reported as having full freights engaged, at the highest current rates, until January. Pork, beef and flour are the staples of the numerous large cargoes awaiting shipment.

The whole number of vessels employed in merchant the capacity throughout the world is 61,863, having an aggregate tonnage of 14,126,505. Of these the sailing vessels are 56,717, with a tonnage of 14,565,-879, while the steamers number 4,345, with a tonnage of 3,560,626. The figures show a decrease since 1870 of 2,700 in the number of vessels, and 621,326 in the tonnage.

Game is very plentiful in the West. Wisconsin hunters sell bear meat at four dollars per hundred. In Fort Scott quails are a drug in the market and any price, and now form the principal article of diet of the people there.

The little village of Clarksville, near Albany, New York, is greatly excited over a little internecine excitement. It seems that the wife and daughter of a farmer named Rose, the former aged about thirty-five, the latter sixteen, fled from home while the farmer was absent at work, the complaints of their fighting being a father and son named Vincent. Vincent the elder, who is seventy years old, is said to be a man of considerable means.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company are having constructed, at their shops in Reading, the engines for a fleet of fifty colliers, which will be the largest steam colliers for freighting purposes ever built in the United States. The vessels are to be of two classes, 1,200 and 600 tons of coal carrying capacity. The plans and specifications have been prepared by Samuel Archbold, who will superintend the building of the hulls and engines. A portion of the fleet will be put under contract in December, to be finished in six months.

PERSONAL.

The Denver (Col.) *Tribune* has it on reliable authority that President Grant will visit that Territory before Congress assembles.

A number of children of Lowisburg have been attacked with a disease, the symptoms of which are similar to the typhoid.

The widow of the late Major General Thomas sailed for Europe last week, and will pass the winter in Florence.

Osborn P. Anderson, the last survivor of the John Brown raid, is sick and destitute in Washington, having lately returned to that city from Boston. His disease is consumption, and he is dying by inches, as number d. A local committee has raised seventy-five dollars in his behalf. If he needs more he ought to have it. It would be a thing for Alfred Love to turn over if the last of the brave men who followed Old John Brown down into the valley of death should not be permitted to die as a pauper in a garret.

It appears that the estate at Chappaqua was owned by the late Mrs. Greeley, and was by her bequeathed to her daughter Ida.

Boston gave Bret Harte a cruel stab last Wednesday evening, on his failure to appear in the Music Hall lecture course. When the hour came Mr. Redpath stated that after every effort on the part of the committee they had been unable to hold Mr. Harte to his engagement. "This," said Mr. Redpath, "is for the third time they have failed to collect on a large amount of drafts drawn without authority, by bogus agents." But the limited capital of the Bowlees was small compared to extent and risks of their business, they failed. The event has not much financial interest in view of the insecurity of doing business upon honor," than it has in connection with the loss to the public which will not exceed $500,000, and may possibly be much less.

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Brain Circulation During Sleep.

The relations existing between the phenomena of circulation in the brain and the functional activity of that organ have long remained obscure, owing to inherent blemish of the conditions of study, which is rightly considered the seate of rest of the cerebral organ. The ancients supposed that sleep resulted from compression exerted on the brain by the blood when its circulation declined. They imagined that this pressure was chiefly exerted at the back part of the head, at the point where the vertebral folds of the dura mater unite in a common confluent, which is still called the *torcular or compress of Herophilus*, from the name of the anatomist who first described it. Those conjectural explanations have been handed down to us; and it is only of late years that experiment has succeeded in proving their falsity. In fact, it has been shown by direct experiment that, during sleep, the brain, instead of being congested, is, on the contrary, pale and bloodless; while in a state of wakefulness the circulation, becoming more active, provokes a flow of blood proportioned to the intensity of cerebral activity. In this respect natural sleep and the anæsthetic sleep of chloroform are alike; in both cases, the brain, sunk into rest or inactivity, presents the same paleness and relative bloodlessness.

The experiment is made in this manner: A part of the bony covering of an animal's skull is carefully removed, and the brain laid bare so as to study the circulation at the surface of this organ. Then chloroform is administered to produce insensibility. In the first exciting stage of the action of the chloroform, the brain is observed to grow congested and to jut over at the edges; but as soon as the stage of anæsthetic sleep is reached, the substance of the brain sinks in and grows pale, presenting a languid movement of sanguine circulation, which lasts as long as the state of sleep or cerebral rest continues. For the study of the brain in natural sleep a circular trepan is made on a dog's head, and the disk of bone removed is replaced by a watch-glass carefully adjusted to the exact opening, so as to prevent the irritating action of the air. The animals subjected to the operation survive it; and observations on their brain through this sort of window, while awake and when asleep, prove that when the dog is asleep the brain is always paler, and that a fresh afflux of blood is regularly noticed on his awaking, when the functions of the brain resume their activity. Facts analogous to those observed in animals have been studied directly in the human brain. Upon a person injured by a frightful railroad accident the effect of a considerable loss of brain-substance was examined. The brain was visible over a surface of three by six inches. The patient suffered frequent and severe attacks of epilepsy and coma, during which the brain invariably protruded, as it succeeded those attacks, and the cerebral hernia gradually subsided. When the patient awoke, the brain again projected and rose to the level of the surface of the external bony table. In the case of another person injured in consequence of a fracture of the skull, the cerebral circulation was studied during the administration of anæsthetics. With the first inhalations, the surface of the brain became pearly and filled with blood; the flow of blood and throbbing of the brain increased, and then, at the moment of sleep, its surface subsided by degrees below the opening, and was at the same time growing relatively pale and bloodless.

Briefly, then, the brain is governed by the common law that controls blood-circulation in all the organs. By virtue of this law, when the organs are at rest and their action suspended, the circulation in them grows languid; and it increases, on the contrary, as soon as activity is restored to the brain, I repeat, is no exception to this general law as had been supposed, for it is now demonstrated that the state of sleep coincides with congestion, but, on the contrary, with bloodlessness of the brain.—*Cosmic Harvard, in Popular Science Monthly for November.*

The Doctrine of Evolution.

Again, humanity is not now what it was in ages long past. That man's existence upon earth dates back to a far profounder antiquity than has formerly been believed, is a clear induction from an extensive array of facts. In the time of Moses, or shortly before, a theory of creation was received which, in its literal sense, was generally supposed to fix the date of the origin of life. But, as his studies enlarged, that view broke down so completely that he has formally abandoned it. In the tenth edition of his "Principles of Geology," published in 1867, and in the eleventh issued in the same work now just issued, he has adopted the theory of evolution in its application to the phenomena of terrestrial life. President, at the British Association, for the Advancement of Science, Grove, Hooker, Huxley, and Carpenter, in the magnificent address which Prof. Tyndall, in his late address as President of the American Scientific Association, gave proclamation of the same grand doctrine of evolution. Prof. Cope, one of the most able and accomplished of American naturalists, affirms that the truth of the development hypothesis is held "to be infinitely probable by a majority of the students of the natural sciences," and it is "now absolutely demonstrated by another portion." Thus the world has accepted for the younger naturalists of this century, more generally by those of England, and more cautiously by those of Germany, as a guiding principle in the work of investigation. An intelligent German naturalists said to Prof. Huxley, at Edinburgh in 1871: "You are still discussing in England whether or not the theory of Darwin can be true. We have got a longway beyond that here. His theory is now our commonest starting point." Facts like these will be weighed with thoughtful persons, but the editor of Scribner's sees through the illusion. At these times he says how and working students of Nature have been lured from the path of true induction by the false glare of a high-flown, a priori speculation.—*Prof. Townsend, in Popular Science Monthly.*

Being Business "On Honor."

The failure of Bowles, Bros. & Co. has been announced. The event creates no surprise, as it was known that they conducted their business in a loose manner. An instance of it was in the freedom with which they issued letters of credit to all respectably connected Americans traveling in Europe. As Americans might call at their offices in London, Paris and Geneva, and receive a letter of credit to a dozen European banks, authorizing him to draw on them to any amount under $2,000 or $10,000. But in nine cases out of ten Messrs. Bowles, Bros. & Co. demanded no security of the recipient of the letter of credit. All that was required of him was that when he drew upon Bowles Brothers, in any part of Europe, he should give to their correspondent who cashed the draft, a check upon any banker in the United States, before the expiration of the bank's credit. Messrs. Bowles continued this system of business for several years, and, remarkable as it may seem, it was carried for a long time that they met with no considerable losses. While this was dignified, very flattering to the national pride of American traveling in Europe, it was a risk that no prudent banker would take, and it seems was finally one of the main causes of their failure. Last week the Bowles Brothers applied to Drexel, Morgan & Co. to make some arrangement for paying letters of credit then in their hands to the amount of $1,000,000. But Drexel, Morgan & Co. declined to assume any such responsibility without security which the Bowles were unable to give, and the negotiations failed. The New York agent of the Bowles Brothers says that every endeavor they have exerted to procure the money when Americans began to come home after their vacations. This fail, they have failed to collect on a large amount of drafts drawn without sufficient authority, by bogus agents. The limited capital of the Bowlees was small compared to extent and risks of their business, they failed. The event has not much financial interest in view of the insecurity of doing business "upon honor," than it has in connection with the loss to the public which will not exceed $500,000, and may possibly be much less.

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A Great Railroad Project.

The industrial wonders that we shall witness during the next quarter of a century may be guessed at from the following plan for a railroad on which to transport loaded ships from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the Isthmus of Panama:

"Taking a hint from roads which have long successfully carried canal boats and other smaller vessels, with the cargoes unbroken, over high eminences, this scheme proposes to solve the difficulty of finding a feasible canal route. It is proposed by it to take loaded ships of even two thousand tons upon wheels and carry them from one side to the other of the isthmus. The projected plan is for a road with six parallel rails, with a gauge of twenty-five feet. The cars to be provided, each with two hundred and forty wheels, and to weigh no less than seven hundred tons. Hydraulic lifts are proposed to get the ships upon the cars, and from five to ten locomotives to draw them over ordinary grades. Upon the steepest grades it is proposed to resort to the plan of toothed wheels, gearing into toothed supplemental rails, and to have stationary engines at some points if necessary. The route designed for this road is the one through Honduras, and the estimated cost seventy-five million dollars."

At the first blush this seems absurd—a mere crazy notion; but capitalists are now endeavoring to raise the money for it in the English market.

Lieutenant Fred. D. Grant, eldest son of the President, is ordered to join his regiment in Texas. His marriage to Miss Wright is announced to take place in March.

Be on the Safe Side.

We hold health and life by a frail tenure, and not to protect them to the best of our ability would seem to argue a deficiency of common sense. While searching winds and cold rains of spring, the tropic heat of summer, the malarious vapors of autumn, and the paralyzing temperature of winter, are all inimical to those nicely adjusted and sensitive pieces of mechanism we call our bodies. Each season has its peculiar perils, and the fall is perhaps as prolific of dangerous disorders as any of them; for at this season fevers and bowel complaints are very apt to take an epidemic form. As a preventive of this class of diseases, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters cannot be too warmly recommended. In it are combined five essential medical properties. It is a tonic, at once powerful and wholesome—a stimulant, pure and undefiled—an aperient, mild and painless—an anti-bilious agent of marvelous efficiency, and a general regulating medicine without an equal in the pharmacopœia. These five distinct properties operating together in perfect harmony, produce a condition of the system somewhat analogous to that brought about by a course of pugilistic training. In other words, as judicious physical training hardens the flesh and renders it comparatively fistproof, so does this marvellous invigorant increase the capability of the tissues of the body to resist the more indirect and insidious assaults of disease. It imparts new elasticity and strength to the vital machinery, and those who use it as a preventive of intermittent fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and other ailments common at this season, may walk fearlessly through an atmosphere impregnated with the miasmal elements which give rise to those maladies.

HOPKINS'S

IMPROVED MAGIC HEALING POWDER,

This as dust, the only natural and complete remedy for Scurvy and Wounds on HORSES and CATTLE. Scratches, Grease Heads, Thrush, Foll Foll, Fistula, Quitter, Sore Back, Sore Tongue, Galls, Fast Cuts, Sore Teats on Cows, Hoof Rot, Foul in Cattle's Feet, &c.

The Greatest Medical Discovery ever Revealed, Hopkins's Magic Healing Powder, one of the most Wonderful Discoveries of the age.

It is destined to make a complete revolution in the manner of treating sores and wounds on both man and beast, regarding Salves, Plasters, Ointments, Poisonous Washes and Liniments. It will cure inflame nor spreading disease, but on the first application begins assisting Nature in her own way to throw off the disease, and use such remedy that will cure diseases named, or any other, more quickly and satisfactorily than the Magic Healing Powder.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

JOSEPH FLEMING,

84 Market s reet, cor. Diamond, Pittsburgh.

VOICE LOZENGES, bulk;
VOICE LOZENGES, in doz.
CHLORATE POTASSA LOZENGES, bulk;
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LICORICE LOZENGES, bulk,

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

George A. Kelly & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY

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ANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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OLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

EREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of KS, BONDS and GOLD.

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B. HILL.....O. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

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Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

CKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

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SSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising of the largest Steamships afloat, route or to ...rpool, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and ...gow.

ERTS, payable on demand in any part of England, e, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

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CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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LERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

...posits Solicited and Interest Allowed on ... Collections, Coupons, etc., Collected ...out Charge.

L CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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...E OFFER FOR SALE FREE FROM ALL TAXES,

...ount Oliver Incline Plane Company's

First Mortgage 8 Per Cent. Bonds,

T 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

...only good Local Bond on the Market.

...RA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

...ner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, November 18, 1872.

We are indebted to the New York *Bulletin* the following tables:

Assets of thirty-six New York city companies who have sustained losses amounting to out $4,500,000 by the Boston fire:

Real estate bonds, market value	$15,026,992
Loans on real estate mortgages	9,919,542
Loans on stock securities	5,271,818
Loans on bonds and mortgages, market value	1,402,800
Loans on stocks, market value	511,309
Loans on bonds and collateral securities, market value	
Loans on bonds and country securities, market value	1,605,477
Loans on bond and real estate, premium notes and other miscellaneous assets	12,222,213
Total assets	$42,076,174

Assets of forty Massachusetts companies, ...ses not ascertained:

United States bonds, market value	$ 2,318,000
State, city and county securities, market value	896,577
Bank stocks, market value	7,132,256
Railroad stocks and bonds, market value	2,710,750
Other miscellaneous assets	2,457,500
Loans on real estate mortgages	4,567,000
Cash assets, namely on securities	
Due from insurance agents, including manufacturing stocks	4,987,000
Total assets of forty companies	$22,999,083

Percentage of each class of assets of New York and Massachusetts:

	New York Companies. Per cent.	Massachusetts Companies. Per cent.
United States bonds	5½	11
Real estate mortgages	12½	9
Bonds and collateral	4	
Bank stocks	18	32
Railroad securities	3½	12
State, city and town securities	1	4

The tables are suggestive, and we would commend them to the attention of some of our readers.

Some months ago, when we ventured to ridicule the sworn statements of our home companies, we were charged with misrepresenting (?) them and with throwing our influence in favor of foreign companies. If a large fire should occur here as in Boston, a continuing wooden city like Chicago, what percentage of their assets could be realized on within sixty days without serious loss to the companies, and in turn to the insurers. The insurers themselves are the most interested, and it is to be hoped they may take sufficient interest in their own security to influence the legislature to give us a responsible insurance department, modeled on that of New York or Massachusetts.

The statements of the leading fire insurance companies, as shown by their cards in our advertising columns, are recommended to the attention of property holders.

—In speaking of the cases now pending in our courts under the national banking act we stated:

"The first being where a national bank took as additional security for a loan, shares of its own capital stock after the note had been made, but before the maturity, as in the interim they had reasons to doubt whether the paper would be paid when due."

One of the parties interested informs us that we are incorrect, and says:

"The parties did not loan money on security of stock, but only claimed lien after maturing of the bonds."

As we understand it, that is just what the Court was called on to decide, whether the claim was taken "after maturity" or before the debt became one "previously contracted."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Even'g
U. S. Bonds of 1881	111	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	106½	106¾
10-40's	109	109
New 5s	112¾	112¾
Funded 5s	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	118	118

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
United States 6s of 1881	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	105¾
United States 10-40s	108¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¼
Currency 6's	118¾

The local market opens very dull in general trade circles, little being done from the inability of dealers to deliver freight. The demand for money is less active, yet with no excess of loanable funds apparent, rates are sustained to the figures of last week, and customers being accommodated at from 8 to 10 per cent., while the street rates run up from the best figure to 15 and 18.

The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 18, 1872.	10 to 11:20	11:20 to 1:30	1:30 to 2:30	2:30 to 3:30
Gold	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Western Union Tel	84	84½	85	85
Wabash	45	45	45½	45½
Pacific Mail	46	46	46	46
Adams Express	57	57	57	57
Wells, Fargo Express	57	57	57	57
American Exp. 6s				
Pittsburg	90	90	90	90
New York Central	96½	96½	96½	96½
Erie	19	19	19	19
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93
Lake Shore	93	93	93	93
Illinois Central	124	124	124	124
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	90	90	90	90
Chicago and Northwest	83	83	83	83
Rock Island	109½	109½	109½	109½
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93
Ohio & Mississippi	30	30	30	30
Preferred	70	70	70	70
Toledo	93	93	93	93
Chicago and Rock Island	111	111	111	111
Pittsburg	93	93	93	93
Northwestern	83	83	83	83
Preferred	91	91	91	91
Cleveland and Toledo	112	112	112	112
Columbus and Indiana Central	74	74	74	74
Terre Haute	15	15	15	15
Preferred	45	45	45	45
Quicksilver	34	34	34	34
Preferred	70	70	70	70
Mariposa	14	14	14	14
Preferred	30	30	30	30
Boston, Hartford and Erie	3	3	3	3
New Jersey Central	97	97	97	97

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, November 19, 1872.

REMARKS.—We have no bing more to furnish our readers as regards the oil market. Prices seem to have come to a stand-still, as neither buyer or seller are inclined to give way. Sales have been light. Crude at Parker's is held at $4 25 by the "agency," and by no others at $4 20 @ 4 21. For prices in other parts of the oil region see our dispatches.

REFINED.

Dealers report the market quiet, buyers shy and not stop sed to operate at the present prices. On the other hand holders refuse to make no cessions. We quote nominally Philadelphia delivery any time this year 20c ₰ gal.

CRUDE.

Continue scarce. Prices are tending upward. We quote city make $2 15, country $2 05@2 10.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 18.—The market says: The market has been quiet with no change for over a week, during which time 1,500 bbls were sold 4 cent prices. In the oil regions there is but little doing, and prices cannot be quoted at the prices ruled by the producers. Transactions on Upper road were 1,500 bbls spot at $4 45.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Closing November 16.—Market held steady; sales in bulk 143,000 bbls; sales 50 bbls deliverable this week 145c; refin d quoted at 27½c; 2,000 cases 23c. Philadelphia deliv ery—no trade, quoted at 25c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—Market dull: S. W. 27c; crude in bulk 12½c; cases 22c; sales none. Futures. Nove. held and December 25c.

BOSTON, November 18.—Market quiet and firm. Refined 27½@27¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 18.—Market unchanged at 64 bid.

OIL CITY, November 18.—Market quiet, with some sales of 84 @ the asking price in 84 15; upper and lower roads $4 45.

TITUSVILLE, November 18.—Mark t nominal at $4 45.

[By Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S LANDING, November 18.—Market dull and nothing doing; held at $4 30.

FOXBURG, November 18.—Market quiet and nothing stirring; held at $4 35; pool price.

TITUSVILLE, November 18.—Market very quiet at $4 45.

OIL CITY, November 18.—Market very quiet at $4 75.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Barrels.
Duncan & Young	Brilliant Oil Works	148
Duncan & Young	Brilliant Oil Works	314
Duncan & Young	Brilliant Oil Works	314
Hutchison & Co	Enderud Oil Works	314
Hutchison & Co	Commercial oil works	600
J. Pilgrim & Co	Crystal Oil Works	300
O. J. Greer	Keystone Oil Works	240
O. J. Greer	Keystone Oil Works	240
Owner	Brilliant Oil Works	462

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Brilliant Oil Works	924	American Oil Works	468
Brilliant Oil Works	924	Commercial Oil Works	462
	300	Keystone Oil Works	240
Total			3,594

Refined Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Barrels.
U. P. R. R. and P. R. R.	1,501
West Penn Junction, November 16, 1872.	

S. Sons & Co, 26 bbls to Waring, Kin. & Co, Pitts burg.

Citizens' Oil Co, 267 bbls to Tack, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Central Refining Co, 214 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Central Refining Co, 107 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

P. Wiesenberger, 200 bbls to Warden, Frow & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....821

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Ranged from 113⅛ to 113¼.

NEW YORK, November 18, 1872—P. M.

Money stringent at 7 per cent. coin to ½ per cent. per day, closing at 1-16 to ⅛ per day. In discounts, at the close, no one names were not under 12 per cent., while on call rates at the banks exceeded the abilities of the in stitutions.

EXCHANGE.

Steel or heavy, under the limited demand and increased supply. Prime bills, 4 83½; short, 4 86½.

GOLD.

Gold dull at 113¼@113⅛, closing firmer, with a few sales of 113⅛. Loans 1 16 to flat for borrowing, and 1 16 per cent for carrying. Clearings $25,500,000. Treasury disbursements $222,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull but firm at the following quotations:

U. S. 6s, 1881, cpn.	117	118
1867	112½	112¾
1864	112½	112¾
1865	112½	New 5 per cents	110½	110¾
1865, new	113½	113¾
1865, new	114½	Currency 6s	118	118¼

STATE STOCKS.

State bonds were quiet and steady, only transactions to be following rates:

Tennessee, 6s	93	Virginia, old	44½
Tennessee, old	74½	North Carolina, old	39
Missouri, 6s	92½	North Carolina, new	39
Virginia, new	44½		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Stocks were irregular, though they opened firm and a little better, but the advance was soon lost. The Erie Railways, and Northwestern securities were the leaders; but the general activity and dearness in the money market, they again declined, closing dull at the lowest prices of the day.

A considerable issue of the income tax per cent. bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad is ex ant.

Canton	59	Pacific Mail	46½
Quicksilver	34	St. Paul preferred	70
Quicksilver, pf	70	Wabash	45
Adams Express	56½	Fort Wayne	93½
American Express	57	Western Union	84½
Wells' Fargo Express	57	Ohio and Mississippi	30
United States Express	83½	Ohio and Chi.	93
Central Pacific	96½	Lake Shore	93
Chicago and Alton	93	Panama	120
Illinois Central	124	Illinois Central	124
Pittsburg	93	Union Pacific	46
Northwest	83	Hartford and Erie	3
Northwest, pf	91	Central Pacific	96½
Rock Island	109½		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 18, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in active demand and prices advanced; No 2 Chicago spring $1 10@1 10½; No 2 do $1 07; No 3 do $1 01@1 02. Corn in fair demand and prices firmer; No 2 $ 0@ 0. Oats in active demand and prices advanced; No 2 at 32@32½c. Rye in fair demand and prices firmer; No 2 at 68c. Barley in active demand and prices advanced; No 2 fall 84@85c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork firm and in fair demand; new, per lot, $16 00@16 10. Lard firm and in fair demand at 7½c. Bulk meats—Steady, with a moderate demand at 8c.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at 86c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling uplands 19½c; middling orleans 20c; sales 2,000 bales. Flour—Receipts 14,000 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls; State and Western 5@10c better; common to fair extra $5 80@6 30; good to choice $6 35@7 50; white wheat extra $7 50@8 50; Southern dull and 10@15c better; sales 1,000 bbls at $6 10@8 50. Rye flour steady at $5 25@5 50. Corn meal quiet and steady; Western $3 20@3 40; Brandywine $4 10@4 15. Wheat—Receipts 20,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush; No 2 Milwaukee at $1 09@1 09½; amber winter $1 12@1 13; white Michigan $1 16@1 17; No 1 white Canada $1 18@1 19; No 1 spring $1 08@1 09; amber winter $1 12@1 13; No 2 red winter $1 06@1 07

THE VERY LATEST.

EXTENSIVE FIRES.

Large Store House in Brooklyn and Pork Packing Establishment in St. Louis Destroyed.

APPROXIMATE LOSS NEARLY $1,000,000.

Another Fire in Boston--Loss About $200,000.

NEW YORK, November 18.--The large storehouse of Woodruff & Robinson, at the foot of Amity street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The building covered an area of one hundred and thirty by two hundred feet, and was five stories in height. It had a grain elevator seven stories high. The fire is believed to have originated in the journals of the grain elevator. The flames spread with surprising rapidity. At one time it was feared that the fire would spread to the shipping in the river, and many vessels had to be towed from their moorings. Large quantities of grain and sugar were destroyed in the store. The machinery was also completely ruined. The grain destroyed was valued at $300,000. It belonged to various firms in New York, and was insured. The building was owned by Wm. Beach and leased by Woodruff & Robinson. The latter lose $50,000 on machinery; fully insured. The building was valued at $150,000, and insured as follows: Firemen's, $12,500; Merchants, $12,500; Nassau, $10,000; Phoenix, $10,000; Etna, $10,000; Hartford, $10,000; Sterling $10,000 and $10,000 in another company, leaving Beach's loss, not covered by insurance $100,000. Total destruction by the $800,000. Hardly one hundred men are out of employment.

Large Pork Packing House Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., November 18.--The extensive pork packing establishment of Jno. J. Roe & Co., on Convent street, between Second and Third, took fire at half-past eleven to-night, and is now nearly consumed. The house only commenced slaughtering last week, and contained only the products of six thousand hogs, which is roughly valued at $100,000. Two thousand live hogs, in pens, were saved. There was also $50,000 worth of cooperage in the house. The insurance cannot be ascertained to-night, further than that there was $50,000 on the ham house and $20,000 on the slaughtering house, mostly in English companies. The value of the buildings was not learned. The surrounding property will probably all be saved.

Another Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, November 18, 11 P. M.--A fire broke out in Middle State street block, at the foot of State street, about ten o'clock, and it now looks as if the whole block would be destroyed.

LATER.--The fire has been confined to one store and is now under control. Only the north end of the block will probably be destroyed.

LATER.--The fire is now under complete control. It is confined to the store of Carter, Mann & Co., grocers, 207 State street.

The fire in the State street block has been extinguished. The loss is estimated at from $100,000 to $200,000.

The following are the losses as near as can be ascertained: Carter, Mann & Co., Nos. 205 and 207, wholesale tea, coffee and spices, stock valued at about $300,000; partial loss; fully insured. The two upper stories were occupied for storage purposes, where the fire is supposed to have originated from crates of crockery stored there. The entire burnt district, J. & W. Bird occupied the three lower floors of 209 for their stock of paint and oils; loss not ascertained. D. Webster, Sing & Co., manufacturers of rubber goods, had the fourth story, having been burnt out at the great fire; loss $1,000; no insurance. Boston Dyewood and Chemical Company, also burned out by the big fire, occupied the fifth floor with a new stock, which was badly damaged by water; no insurance. Dunford, Sexler & Co., wholesale grocers, occupying four floors at 201 and 203, stock badly damaged by water; full insurance. S. S. Pierce used the fifth floor for storage of teas and coffee, which was badly damaged by smoke and water; insured. There was considerable excitement for some time and large crowds thronged the scene of the fire, but the firemen and engines were promptly on hand and soon had everything their own way. Lines of military and police were thrown across the streets to keep back the crowd.

NEW YORK, November 18.--The *World's* special, reporting the fire in the State street block, says the preservation of the remaining towers of the fairy warehouses, was due to the fact that the roof of the building was practically fire proof, and that the store of Carter, Mann & Co., 207, burned out like a chimney without igniting contiguous stores.

Chicago and Boston Fires--Their Lesson.

[From the New York Herald.]

While New York may congratulate herself that her insurance interests have not suffered more severely, these fires will, it is believed, result in good, so to the insurer and the insured. In the past the business of insurance has partaken too much of a species of gambling. It has been found to be a profitable business in which to invest a surplus capital, and year by year it has been growing in popularity. While it has been found profitable the companies have entered into a spirited rivalry for business, and in doing so have been too reckless in the selection of their risks. They have been more anxious to show a large line of business, big capital and large surplus than to exercise care in the character of the risks they assume. Then this rivalry or cut throat policy has been carried so far that risks are often taken at a rate that is not at all commensurate with the character of the responsibility they assume, and they have put their trust in providence rather than in the judgment of their surveyors. Another very great abuse that has crept into insurance is the dangerous drawback system. Many companies profess to adhere to the schedule of rates adopted by the underwriters, to secure business and distance all competitors, but the evil practice of giving large drawbacks to property owners who apply personally at their head offices for insurance. By this means companies with small capital have been enabled to undermine good companies who desire to exercise care in the selection of their risks, and when a great conflagration comes these wood-cut companies fall before it, and their dupes lose a large portion of their insurance. While this is the case, it rather than the system of drawbacks prevailed previous to the Chicago fire, and is still followed to some extent, it would be unjust to say that all the companies which have succumbed to the Boston fire have been guilty of this pernicious drawback practice.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

A Mixed Situation--Both Parties Meet and Organize Separately--Lively Time in Prospect.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 18.--The Alabama Legislature convened up to-day at twelve o'clock. Lieutenant Governor Moren, who holds over by the Constitution until his successor is qualified, called the Senate to order in the Senate chamber. Eighteen Senators were sworn in and the Senate adjourned.

In the hall of the House, Hubbard, Speaker of the last House, who holds over by the constitution until his successor is elected and qualified, called the members to order, and on calling the roll by counties fifty-five Representatives presented themselves and were sworn in. There not being a quorum present, H. case adjourned until twelve M. to-morrow. Every member in both houses as appears by the roll-call to-day was Conservative. The Republicans met at the United States Court room, and organized with a member of each house present. This makes two Legislatures in Alabama. Five Conservatives are absent, but they will soon arrive. Three at Marengo, who were arrested yesterday, hold certificates of election, but have not been sworn in to Mobile. This would make fifty-three Conservative members in the Conservative branch. Fifty-one is a quorum. The Republicans said to have sworn in fifty-two in their branch, claiming and seating three from Marengo and thirteen from Bartour counties, but who do not hold certificates of election from the Secretary of State. Conservatives from Barbour county, who hold certificates, were arrested this afternoon, but they produced bonds to appear at the next term of the United States Court and were discharged. There is considerable excitement, but no disturbance up to 3:00; row will probably make new developments.

BOUTWELL.

His Retiracy from the Treasury and Probable Successor.

NEW YORK, November 18.--The *Post* to-day, in an editorial on Mr. Boutwell and his successor in the Treasury, says: "Should Boutwell be translated to the Senate as the successor of Wilson, he need only preserve the unobtrusiveness and moderate success that has rewarded his career as a Cabinet Minister. In faithful collection of the revenue, and upon his rigorous appropriation of them to the reduction of the national debt, Boutwell has more than all other influences combined to the re-election of President Grant." After an allusion to the republican prospects on the eve of the presidential election, and enthusiastic announcing the steady and rapid reduction of the public debt, the *Post* adds: "The credit of reading this lesson in financial administration to the world is to be divided between the people who furnished the money, the Administration which put it to the best use, and the Senator who applied it, and the President who has sustained him in it, and any statesman may justly envy the share which belongs to Boutwell. The *Post* says an impression prevails that Governor Morgan will be called to the treasury--a position offered him by President Lincoln, but which he declined, preferring to remain in the Senate, and adds: "There are few if any of our public men who have done more faithful and effective service, and it is not surprising that a suitable successor cannot be found in the Senate, and that